Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Slavery in the South**

SWBAT analyze how slavery impacted the economic reasons for pro-slavery sentiment in the south and anti-slavery sentiment in the north.

**Part 1: The Importance of Cotton**

***Section 1: The South’s Dependence***

The economy of the southern United States thrived by 1850 because of cotton, it became the leading cash crop. A **cash crop** is a crop that is grown for profit in a commercial economy, the first cash crop was tobacco, sold to Europeans who developed a taste for it. In the Deep South cotton helped the economy prosper, and slavery grew because the southern states needed more labor to grow and cultivate their crops.

Eli Whitney’s **cotton gin** revolutionized cotton production. The machine removed seeds from cotton fibers. A slave could clean only 1 pound of cotton a day by hand before the cotton gin was invented, but with the machine a slave could now clean 50 pounds a day. This created a need for more slaves, as cotton was already being grown at large rate, it just needed to be cleaned. The British and Northern American **textile**, or clothing, industry created a huge demand for cotton and kept the price high, making it extremely **profitable**.

1. What is a cash crop? What was the first cash crop? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What cash crop did the South rely on? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What invention increased the need for slaves? Why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Who was purchasing the cotton that the south grew? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Section 2: Why Didn’t the North Have Slaves?***

The northern United States was based largely on manufacturing textiles due to the **poor soil quality**. Due to this most northern farms were **subsistence farms**, which were usually farmed by a family. When it came to textile manufacturing the north did not use slaves due to their already large number of immigrants and poor in the cities who would take the jobs with little pay, and they did **not** have to house or feed them. This, coupled with anti-slavery religious beliefs of groups such as the Quakers, is why the north had no need for slaves and **banned** slavery.

1. Why didn’t the north have large farms? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Who worked in the factories in the north? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why didn’t the north have slaves? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Section 3: Why Didn’t The South Have Industry?***

The southern states relied on the Northern states and Britain to manufacture their cotton into textiles. Why didn’t the south just build factories to manufacture their own cotton? Well, the problem was that due to the demand for cotton and its high **profitability**, the South failed to develop industry. Also, factories were expensive to build and would not be able to compete with the northern factories. People saw no need to **change** from an agricultural, or farm based economy to an industrial economy because they saw no end to slavery and their economic **prosperity,** or growth.  
 Essentially, the south believed that as long as the world needed clothing that they would be the place to go to get the cotton, without thinking of the institutional of slavery as becoming a divisive issue.

1. Who manufactured the south’s cotton? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why didn’t the south develop industry? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part 2: Guided Practice**

***Section 1: Graphic Organizer***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Term** | **Definition** | **Example/Picture** |
| **Cash Crop** |  |  |
| **Cotton Gin** |  |  |
| **Textile** |  |  |
| **Prosperity** |  |  |

***Section 2: Multiple Choice Questions***

1. Which best explains why slavery was more suited to farming in the South than in the North?
   1. Northern farms raised mostly subsistence crops.
   2. Southern farms required more labor to raise their crops.
   3. Northern farms had shorter growing seasons than those in the South.
   4. Southern farms had richer soul that could grow a greater variety of crops.
2. Northern States in the Early 1800s

• A growing manufacturing industry

• Agriculture based on small family farms

• Rapidly growing cities

• Greater opportunity for employment

The factors shown in the list help explain why the North \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. was not as dependent on slavery as the South.
2. exported more agricultural products than the South.
3. began to invest in new industries based in the South.
4. recruited unskilled workers from the South.

***Section 3: Fill-in-the-blank***

Profitability Tobacco Slavery Slaves Prosper Cotton Gin Cotton Textile

The southern economy was based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to produce their largest cash crop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The first cash crop was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sold to the Europeans, who had a large market for southern agricultural products. While the south grew the cotton, it was manufactured in northern and British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mills. These mills spun the cotton into clothing to be sold in stores. The south did not produce their own factories because they are expensive to build and because cotton already had a high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This was mostly due to the invention of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which allowed the southern economy to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and increased the need for more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.